

how idiom interpretation is acquired by Cicewa speaking children thereby adding a new dimension to the literature mainly because it approached idioms as social semiotic in the meaning-making process which need to be interpreted and acquired within the social and cultural context in which they are produced.

The study has integrated Optimality Theory (OT) with Systemic Functional Linguistics in its account for idiomatic meaning acquisition. This eclectic mix of theoretical frameworks is novel and thus offers a new perspective of theorizing never done before. SFL was used to identify the sociocultural contexts in which Cicewa idioms are consumed and OT was used to explain how different pieces of information integrate to enable children to rerank language constraint and acquire idiomatic meaning. Thus, the study has contributed to the development of linguistic theory, from both SFL and OT perspectives.

9.4 Suggestions for future research

This study did not recruit children of all ages ranging from 4 years to 14 years. Some ages were skipped as a result the study has failed to establish the transitions that take place in idiom acquisition in children between the ages 4 - 6 years, 6 - 9 years, 9 - 12 years and 12 - 14 years because of the age gaps between the selected participant children. Thus, there is need to replicate the study on a larger group of children where all ages in the range 4 - 14 years should be studied to establish the transition that takes place in children when acquiring idioms.

This study has failed to establish the termination stage in idiomatic meaning acquisition because it did not recruit older children above the age of 14. Thus there is need to carry out a study that recruits older children above 14 years to establish the termination stage in idiomatic meaning acquisition.

This study also only concentrated on idiom interpretation. To fully explain the stages that children go through in idiom acquisition, there is also need to focus on how children produce idiomatic expressions.

9.5 Chapter Summary

This chapter has provided a summary of the findings of the study in relation to the aim and objectives of the study. It has highlighted the conclusions drawn in this thesis. It has also pointed out the contribution that the study has made in the field of figurative language acquisition and the development of linguistic theory. Finally, it has suggested areas that need further investigation.



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Appendices

Appendix A: Letter of Introduction



FACULTY OF ARTS

Linguistics Department

Cell: 082 362 1100
Email: fbanda@uwc.ac.za

13 August 2013

Private Bag X17, Bellville, 7535
South Africa
Tel: +27 (021) 959-2978/2380
Fax: +27 (021) 959-1212
Website: www.uwc.ac.za

DATA COLLECTION IN MALAWI

This is to confirm that **Ms Mervis Kamanga** is one of my students currently pursuing a PhD in Linguistics under my supervision. Her thesis is provisionally entitled **An Optimality Theoretic Account and Systemic Functional Analysis of the Acquisition of Chichewa Idiom Interpretation by Chichewa Speaking Children in Malawi**.

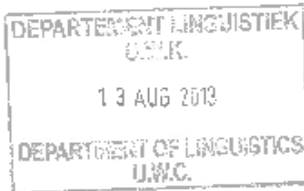
She is currently in Malawi as part of her fieldwork to collect research data for the thesis. Any assistance rendered to her will be highly appreciated.

Should you require further clarification, do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely

Professor Felix Banda (PhD)

HOD, Supervisor and Postgraduate Coordinator: Linguistics Department



UNIVERSITY of the
WESTERN CAPE



UNIVERSITY of the
WESTERN CAPE

A place of quality, a place to grow, from hope to action through knowledge

Appendix B: Information Sheet

Appendix B (i): Information Sheet in English



FACULTY OF ARTS
Linguistics Department
University of the Western Cape

Private Bag X17, Bellville, 7535
South Africa
Tel: +27 (021) 959-2979/2380
Fax: +27 (021) 959-1212
Website: www.uwc.ac.za

Cell: 082 362 1100

Email: fbanda@uwc.ac.za

2 April 2013

Information Sheet: Cicewa Idiom Interpretation Experiments on native Cicewa speaking children

I, Mervis Kamanga, am a PhD student in the Department of Linguistics, at the University of the Western Cape, South Africa. For this degree, I am investigating how native Cicewa speaking children learn to interpret Cicewa idioms figuratively.

The main aim of my research will be to find out how native Cicewa speaking children learn to interpret Cicewa idioms figuratively. To understand developmental aspects of idioms, strategies employed by children to learn idioms and effect of syntactic structure on idiom interpretation will be investigated. Developmental stages that children go through in acquisition of idiom will be identified. The study is geared towards achieving the following:

- (a) To identify idiom acquisition age.
- (b) To describe the stages that children go through when they are learning to interpret idioms.
- (c) To identify the strategies that children employ to learn the interpretation of Cicewa idioms.
- (d) To determine if the syntax of an idiom affects the learning of its interpretation.

My supervisor is Professor Felix Banda in the Department of Linguistics, University of the Western Cape, South Africa. He can be contacted at +27 21 959 2380 or fbanda@uwc.ac.za.

My contact details are as follows: Mervis Kamanga, Linguistics Dept., UWC; phone: 27 84 710 8020 or amervie@gmail.com.

This information sheet is for you to keep so that you can be aware of the purpose of the experiments. With your signature on the attached document, you indicate that you understand the purpose of the exercise.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mervis Kamanga'.

Mervis Kamanga (3372051)

Appendix B (ii): Information Sheet in Cicewa



FACULTY OF ARTS Linguistics Department University of the Western Cape

Private Bag X17, Bellville, 7535
South Africa
Tel: +27 (021) 959-2978/2380
Fax: +27 (021) 959-1212
Website: www.uwc.ac.za

Cell: 082 362 1100

Email: fbanda@uwc.ac.za

2 April 2013

Kalata yofotokeza za ine komanso kafukufukuyu: Maekisiqelinenti a Mowwe Ana Ontwe Ciyankhulo Cawo Coyamba ndi Cicewa Ananthawuzila Zining'a za mu Cicewa

Ine, Mervis Kamanga, ndine wophuzila wa PhD ku Dipatimenti ya Linguistics, ku Yuniivesite ya Western Cape ku South Africa. Kukhuzana ndi digil. ineneyi, ndikupanga kafukufuku wafufuza momwe ana omwe ciyankhulo cawo coyamba ndi Cicewa anaphuzirile kutanthawuzila zining'a za mu Cicewa malondola.

Chitiga ceniceri ca kafukufuku wanga ndi kufufuza momwe ana omwe ciyankhulo cawo coyamba ndi Cicewa anaphuzirile kutanthawuzila malondola zining'a za mu Cicewa. Kuti titha kuvetsa bwino momwe ana anaphuzirile zining'a, tifufuza njira zomwe ana amagwilitsa nchito kuti aphuzile zining'a komanso tifufuze ngati galanala ya cining'a imasegoleta mowwe ana angacitanthawuzile cining'ace kapena kupangitsa ana kalephelo kucitanthawuzile. Tipozaso magawo omwe ana amadutsano akamaphuzila kutanthawuzila zining'a. Kafukufukuyu ucita zinthu izi:

- Kupeza osinkhu wemwa ana amayanzila kuphuzila zining'a.
- Kufatoka magawa omwe ana amadutsano akamaphuzila kutanthawuzila zining'a.
- Kupeza njira zomwe ana amagwilitsa nchito kuti aphuzile kutanthawuzila zining'a za mu Cicewa.
- Kuwunguzana ngati galanala ya cining'a imakhala ndi cocita pa momwe mwana anaphuzirile kucitanthawuzile cining'ace.

Wondiwankila pa kafukufuku amangyu ndi a Palotesa Telix Banda e ku Dipatimenti ya Linguistics, ku Yuniivesite ya Western Cape ku South Africa. Iwo mukhoza kuvetsa pa nambala iyi (27 21 959 2380) kapena kuwatembela kalata yoyenda pa magesi ku adilesi iyi fbanda@uwc.ac.za.

Ine mokhoza kundipeza metele: Mervis Kamanga, Dipatimenti ya Linguistics, ku Yuniivesite ya Western Cape ku South Africa, foni yanga ndi: +27 84 710 8020 adilesi yanga ya kalata yoyenda pa magesi ndi: amervis@gmail.com.

Kalata iyi yafotokozwa za ine komanso kafukufukuyu ndi yaru kuti muyisunge kuti mudziwe colinga ca maekisiqelinenti omwe tipanga. Siginicha yaru pa cikalata omwe em timoda ndi kalata iyi yikutanthawuzwa kuti mukuvetsetsa colinga ca kafukufukuyu.

Ine wanu,

A handwritten signature in black ink.

Mervis Kamanga (3372051)

Appendix C: Consent Form for Parents

Appendix C (i): Consent Form for Parents in English



University of the Western Cape

Department of Linguistics
Doctor of Philosophiae Dissertation
Consent Forms (Parent)
2013

INFORMED CONSENT FORM FOR PhD THESIS

Date: 2 April 2013

Study Title or Topic: An Optimality Theoretic Account and Systemic Functional
Analysis of the Acquisition of Cicewa Idiom Interpretation by
Cicewa Speaking Children in Malawi.

Researcher: Mervis Kamanga, PhD candidate, Linguistics Department, University of the Western Cape.

Purpose of the Research:

Cicewa Idiom Interpretation Experiments on native Chichewa speaking children

I, Mervis Kamanga, am a PhD student in the Department of Linguistics, at the University of the Western Cape, South Africa. For this degree, I am investigating how native Cicewa speaking children learn to interpret Cicewa Idioms figuratively.

The main aim of my research will be to find out how native Cicewa speaking children learn to interpret Cicewa idioms figuratively. To understand developmental aspects of idioms, strategies employed by children to learn idioms and effect of syntactic structure on idiom interpretation will be investigated. Developmental stages that that children go through in acquisition of idiom will be identified. The study is geared towards achieving the following:

- (a) To identify idiom acquisition age.
- (b) To describe the stages that children go through when they are learning to interpret idioms.

(c) To identify the strategies that children employ to learn the interpretation of Cicewa idioms.

(d) To determine if the syntax of an idiom affects the learning of its interpretation.

My supervisor is Professor Felix Banda in the Department of Linguistics, University of the Western Cape, South Africa. He can be contacted at +27 21 959 2380 or fbanda@uwc.ac.za.

My contact details are as follows: Mervis Kamanga, Linguistics Dept., UWC, phone: +27 84 710 8020 or amervie@gmail.com.

I would therefore like to request that your child form part of my research study. If this permission is granted, the following will be required of your child:

- As a participant, your child will be required to take part in the idiom interpretation experiments.
- S/he will have to listen to the stories read to her/him and at the end s/he will be expected to answer questions or complete sentences or provide meanings.
- The data obtained will be analysed to understand developmental aspects of idioms interpretation; idiom acquisition age, strategies employed by children to learn how to interpret idioms, developmental stages that children go through in acquisition of idiom interpretation etc.
- Each experiment session will take 15 minutes.

Voluntary Participation: Your child's participation in the study is completely voluntary and s/he may refuse to listen to a story or answer any question or choose to stop participating at any time.

Withdrawal from the Study: You can withdraw your child from the study at any time, for any reason, if you so decide. Should you decide to withdraw your child from the study; all data generated as a consequence of her/his participation will be destroyed.

Confidentiality: All information that will be gathered during the research will be held in confidence. Your child's anonymity is guaranteed. Her/his name will not appear in any report or publication of the research. Her/his data will be safely stored and only the researcher will have access to this information.

Legal Rights and Signatures:

I _____ consent that my child

_____ can participate in the study entitled: An Optimality

Theoretic Account and Systemic Functional Analysis of the Acquisition of Cicewa Idiom

Interpretation by Cicewa Speaking Children in Malawi by Mervis Kamanga. I have

understood the nature of this project and wish my child to participate. I am not waiving

any of my child's legal rights by signing this form. My signature below indicates my consent.

Signature _____ **Date** _____
Participant

Signature _____ **Date** _____
Researcher



Appendix C (ii): Consent Form for Parents in Cicewa



University of the Western Cape
Department of Linguistics
Doctor of Philosophiae Dissertation
Consent Forms (Parent)
2013

INFORMED CONSENT FORM FOR PhD THESIS

Date: 2 April 2013

Study Title or Topic: An Optimality Theoretic Account and Systemic Functional
Analysis of the Acquisition of Cicewa Idiom Interpretation by
Cicewa Speaking Children in Malawi.

Wochita kafukufuku: Mervis Kamanga, wophunzila wa PhD ku Dipatimenti ya
Linguistics, ku Yunivesite ya Western Cape ku South Africa.

Colinga ca Kafukufuku:

Maekisipelimenti a Momwe Ana Omwe Ciyankhulo Cawo Coyamba ndi Cicewa Amanthawuzilila Zining'a za mu Cicewa

Ine, Mervis Kamanga, ndine wophunzila wa PhD ku Dipatimenti ya Linguistics, ku Yunivesite ya Western Cape ku South Africa. Kukhuzana ndi digili imeneyi, ndikupanga kafukufuku wofufuza momwe ana omwe ciyankhulo cawo coyamba ndi Cicewa amaphunzilila kutanthawuzila zining'a za mu Cicewa molondola.

Colinga ceniceni ca kafukufuku wanga ndi kufufuza momwe ana omwe ciyankhulo cawo coyamba ndi Cicewa amaphunzilila kutanthawuzila molondola zining'a za mu Cicewa. Kuti tithe kumvetsa bwino momwe ana amaphunzilila zining'a, tifufuza njila zomwe ana amagwilitsa nchito kuti aphunzile zining'a komanso tifufuza ngati galamala ya cining'a imatsogolela momwe ana angacanthawuzilile kapena kupangitsa ana kulephela

kutanthawuzila. Tipezanso magawo omwe ana amadutsamo akamaphunzila kutanthawuzila zining'a. Kafukufukuyu acita zinthu izi:

- (e) Kupeza msinkhu womwe ana amayambila kuphunzila zining'a.
- (f) Kufotokoza magawo omwe ana amadutsamo akamaphunzila kutanthawuzila zining'a.
- (g) Kupeza njila zomwe ana amagwilitsa nchito kuti aphunzile kutanthawuzila zining'a za mu Cicewa.
- (h) Kuwunguza ngati galamala ya cining'a imakhala ndi cocita pa momwe mwana amaphunzilila kucitanthawuzila cining'aco.

Wondiunikila pa kafukufuku amaneyu ndi a Pulofesa Felix Banda a ku Dipatimenti ya Linguistics, ku Yunivesite ya Western Cape ku South Africa. Iwo mukhoza kuwapeza pa nambala iyi +27 21 959 2380 kapena kuwalembela kalata yoyenda pa magesi ku adilesi iyi fbanda@uwc.ac.za.

Ine mukhoza kundipeza motele: Mervis Kamanga, Dipatimenti ya Linguistics, ku Yunivesite ya Western Cape ku South Africa, foni yanga ndi: +27 84 710 8020 adilesi yanga ya kalata yoyenda pa magesi ndi: amervie@gmail.com.

Kotelo ndikufuna ndikupempheni kuti mwana wanu atenge nawo gawo pa kafukufuku wanga. Ngati mwavomeleza kuti atelo, akuyembekezeleka kucita zinthu izi:

- Monga wotenga nawo gawo pa kafukufukuyu, akuyembekezeleka kutenga nawo gawo pa maekisipelimenti a momwe ana amanthawuzilila zining'a.
- Akuyembekezeleka kumvetsela nkhani yomwe izawelengedwe kwa iye ndipo pamapeto pake azayankha mafunso kapena kumaliza ziganizo kapena kupeleka matanthawuzo.
- Mfundo zomwe zitoleledwe zizanthulidwa kuti timvetsetse momwe ana amaphunzilila kutanthawuzila zininga; tizamvetsetsa zinthu izi: msinkhu womwe ana amanyambila kuphunzila zining'a, njila zomwe ana amagwilitsa nchito kuti aphunzile kutanthawuzila zining'a, magawo omwe ana amadutsamo akamaphunzila kutanthawuzila zining'a ndi zina zotelo.
- Ekisipeliment ina ili yonse izatenga mphindi 15.

Atengapo gawo mwakufuna kwanu: Kutengapo gawo kwa mwana wanu pa kafukufuku uyu kukhala kufuna kwanu ndipo mutha kumukaniza kumvetsela nkhani kapena kuyankha funso lina lili lonse kapenanso mutha kumusiyitsa kutengapo gawo nthawi yina yili yonse.

Kumusiyitsa kutengapo gawo pa kafukufuku: Mutha kumusiyitsa mwana wanu kutengapo gawo pa kafukufukuyu nthawi yina yili yonse pa cifukwa cina cili conse mutasankha kutelo. Mutasankha kumusiyitsa mwana wanu kutengapo gawo pa kafukufukuyu, mfundo zomwe zitoleledwe cifukwa ca kutengapo gawo kwa mwana wanu zidzawonongedwa.

Kusunga cinsinsi: Mfundo zonse zomwe zitoleledwe pa kafukufuku amaneyu zidasungidwa ndi kugwiritsidwa nchito mwacinsinsi. Tikukutsimikizilani kuti mwana wanu sazachulidwa. Dzina la mwana wanu silizapezeka mu lipoti lina lili lonse kapena mu cotsindikizidwa cina cili conse ca kafukufuku uyu. Mfundo za mwana wanu zizasungidwa motsamalitsa ndipo yekhayo nyemwe akupanga kafukufuku uyu ndi amane azakhale ndi mwayi wowona mfundozo.

Mawufulu ndi Masiginicha:

Ine _____ ndikuvomela kuti mwana wanga atenge nawo gawo pa kafukufuku yemwe mutu wake ndi: An Optimality Theoretic Account and Systemic Functional Analysis of the Acquisition of Cicewa Idiom Interpretation by Cicewa Speaking Children in Malawi yemwe akupangidwa ndi Mervis Kamanga. Ndazimvetsetsa zonse zokhuzana ndi kafukufuku uyu ndipo ndikufuna mwana wanga atenge nawo gawo. Sikuti ndikupeleka nsembe ma ufulu a mwana wanga ena aliwonse posayina fomu iyi. Siginicha yanga pansipa ikuwonetsa kuvomela kwanga.

Siginicha

Tsiku

Kholo la Mwana Wotengapo Gawo

Siginicha

Tsiku

Wocita Kafukufuku

Appendix D: Consent Form for Children

Appendix D (i): Consent Form for Children in English



University of the Western Cape

Department of Linguistics
Doctor of Philosophiae Dissertation
Consent Forms (Children)
2013

INFORMED CONSENT FORM FOR PhD THESIS

Date: 2 April 2013

Study Title or Topic: An Optimality Theoretic Account and Systemic Functional
Analysis of the Acquisition of Cicewa Idiom Interpretation by
Cicewa Speaking Children in Malawi.

Researcher: Mervis Kamanga, PhD candidate, Linguistics Department, University of the Western Cape.

Purpose of the Research:

Cicewa Idiom Interpretation Experiments on native Cicewa speaking children

I, Mervis Kamanga, am a PhD student in the Department of Linguistics, at the University of the Western Cape, South Africa. For this degree, I am investigating how native Cicewa speaking children learn to interpret Cicewa Idioms figuratively.

The main aim of my research will be to find out how native Cicewa speaking children learn to interpret Cicewa idioms figuratively. To understand developmental aspects of idioms, strategies employed by children to learn idioms and effect of syntactic structure on idiom interpretation will be investigated. Developmental stages that that children go through in acquisition of idiom will be identified. The study is geared towards achieving the following:

- (i) To identify idiom acquisition age.

- (j) To describe the stages that children go through when they are learning to interpret idioms.
- (k) To identify the strategies that children employ to learn the interpretation of Cicewa idioms.
- (l) To determine if the syntax of an idiom affects the learning of its interpretation.

My supervisor is Professor Felix Banda in the Department of Linguistics, University of the Western Cape, South Africa. He can be contacted at +27 21 959 2380 or fbanda@uwc.ac.za.

My contact details are as follows: Mervis Kamanga, Linguistics Dept., UWC, phone: +27 84 710 8020 or amervie@gmail.com.

I would therefore like to request that you form part of my research study. If this permission is granted, the following will be required of you:

- As a participant, you will be required to take part in the idiom interpretation experiments.
- You will have to listen to the stories read to you and at the end you will be expected to answer questions or complete sentences or provide meanings.
- The data obtained will be analysed to understand developmental aspects of idioms interpretation; idiom acquisition age, strategies employed by children to learn how to interpret idioms, developmental stages that children go through in acquisition of idiom interpretation etc.
- Each experiment session will take 15 minutes.

Voluntary Participation: Your participation in the study is completely voluntary and you may refuse to listen to a story or answer any question or choose to stop participating at any time.

Withdrawal from the Study: You can stop participating in the study at any time, for any reason, if you so decide. Should you decide to withdraw from the study; all data generated as a consequence of your participation will be destroyed.

Confidentiality: All information that will be gathered during the research will be held in confidence. Your anonymity is guaranteed. Your name will not appear in any report or publication of the research. Your data will be safely stored and only the researcher will have access to this information.

Legal Rights and Signatures:

I _____ consent to participate in the study entitled: An Optimality Theoretic Account and Systemic Functional Analysis of the Acquisition of Cicewa Idiom Interpretation by Cicewa Speaking Children in Malawi by Mervis

Kamanga. I have understood the nature of this project and wish to participate. I am not waiving any of my legal rights by signing this form. My signature below indicates my consent.

Signature _____ **Date** _____
Participant

Signature _____ **Date** _____
Researcher



Appendix D (ii): Consent Form for Children in Cicewa



University of the Western Cape

**Department of Linguistics
Doctor of Philosophiae Dissertation
Consent Forms (Children)
2013**

INFORMED CONSENT FORM FOR PhD THESIS

Date: 2 April 2013

Study Title or Topic: An Optimality Theoretic Account and Systemic Functional
Analysis of the Acquisition of Cicewa Idiom Interpretation by
Cicewa Speaking Children in Malawi.

Wochita kafukufuku: Mervis Kamanga, wophunzila wa PhD ku Dipatimenti ya
Linguistics, ku Yunivesite ya Western Cape ku South Africa.

Colinga ca Kafukufuku:

**Maekisipelimenti a Momwe Ana Omwe Ciyankhulo Cawo Coyamba ndi Cicewa
Amanthawuzirira Zining'a za mu Cicewa**

Ine, Mervis Kamanga, ndine wophunzila wa PhD ku Dipatimenti ya Linguistics, ku Yunivesite ya Western Cape ku South Africa. Kukhuzana ndi digili imeneyi, ndikupanga kafukufuku wofufuza momwe ana omwe ciyankhulo cawo coyamba ndi Cicewa amaphunzilila kutanthawuzila zining'a za mu Cicewa molondola.

Colinga cenicheni ca kafukufuku wanga ndi kufufuza momwe ana omwe ciyankhulo cawo coyamba ndi Cicewa amaphunzilila kutanthawuzila molondola zining'a za mu Cicewa. Kuti titha kumvetsa bwino momwe ana amaphunzilila zining'a, tifufuza njira zomwe ana amagwilitsa nchito kuti aphunzile zining'a komanso tifufuza ngati galamala ya cining'a imatsogolela momwe ana angacanthawuzilile kapena kupangitsa ana kulephela kutanthawuzila. Tipezanso magawo omwe ana amadutsamo akamaphunzila kutanthawuzila zining'a. Kafukufukuyu acita zinthu izi:

- (m) Kupeza msinkhu womwe ana amayambila kuphunzila zining'a.
- (n) Kufotokoza magawo omwe ana amadutsamo akamaphunzila kutanthawuzila zining'a.
- (o) Kupeza njila zomwe ana amagwilitsa nchito kuti aphunzile kutanthawuzila zining'a za mu Cicewa.
- (p) Kuwunguza ngati galamala ya cining'a imakhala ndi cocita pa momwe mwana amaphunzilila kucitanthawuzila cining'aco.

Wondiunikila pa kafukufuku amaneyu ndi a Pulofesa Felix Banda a ku Dipatimenti ya Linguistics, ku Yunivesite ya Western Cape ku South Africa. Iwo mukhoza kuwapeza pa nambala iyi +27 21 959 2380 kapena kuwalembela kalata yoyenda pa magesi ku adilesi iyi fbanda@uwc.ac.za.

Ine mukhoza kundipeza motele: Mervis Kamanga, Dipatimenti ya Linguistics, ku Yunivesite ya Western Cape ku South Africa, foni yanga ndi: +27 84 710 8020 adilesi yanga ya kalata yoyenda pa magesi ndi: amervie@gmail.com.

Kotelo ndikufuna ndikupempheni kuti mutenge nawo gawo pa kafukufuku wanga. Ngati mwavomeleza kutelo, mukuyembekezeleka kucita zinthu izi:

- Monga wotenga nawo gawo pa kafukufukuyu, mukuyembekezeleka kutenga nawo gawo pa maekisipelimenti a momwe ana amanthawuziila zining'a.
- Mukuyembekezeleka kumvetsela nkhani yomwe izawelengedwe kwa inu ndipo pamapeto pake muzayankha mafunso kapena kumaliza ziganizo kapena kupeleka matanthawuzo.
- Mfundo zomwe zitoleledwe zizanthulidwa kuti timvetsetse momwe ana amaphunzilila kutanthawuzila zininga; tizamvetsetsa zinthu izi: msinkhu womwe ana amanyambila kuphunzila zining'a, njila zomwe ana amagwilitsa nchito kuti aphunzile kutanthawuzila zining'a, magawo omwe ana amadutsamo akamaphunzila kutanthawuzila zining'a ndi zina zotelo.
- Ekisipeliment ina ili yonse izatenga mphindi 15.

Mutengapo gawo mwakufuna kwanu: Kutengapo gawo kwanu pa kafukufuku uyu kukhala kufuna kwanu ndipo mutha kukana kumvetsela nkhani kapena kuyankha funso lina lili lonse kapenanso mutha kusiya kutengapo gawo nthawi yina yili yonse.

Kusiya kutengapo gawo pa kafukufuku: Mutha kusiya kutengapo gawo pa kafukufukuyu nthawi yina yili yonse pa cifukwa cina cili conse mutasankha kutero. Mutasankha kusiya kutengapo gawo pa kafukufukuyu, mfundo zomwe zitoleledwe cifukwa ca kutengapo gawo kwanu zidzawonongedwa.

Kusunga cinsinsi: Mfundo zonse zomwe zitoleledwe pa kafukufuku amaneyu zidasungidwa ndi kugwilitsidwa nchito mwacinsinsi. Tikukutsimikizilani kuti simuzachulidwa. Dzina lanu silizapezeka mu lipoti lina lili lonse kapena mu cotsindikizidwa cina cili conse ca kafukufuku uyu. Mfundo zanu zizasungidwa

motsamalitsa ndipo yekhayo nyemwe akupanga kafukufuku uyu ndi amane azakhale ndi mwayi wowona mfundozo.

Mawufulu ndi Masiginicha:

Ine _____ ndikuvomera kutenga nawo gawo pa kafukufuku yemwe mutu wake ndi: An Optimality Theoretic Account and Systemic Functional Analysis of the Acquisition of Cicewa Idiom Interpretation by Cicewa Speaking Children in Malawi yemwe akupangidwa ndi Mervis Kamanga. Ndazimvetsetsa zonse zokhuzana ndi kafukufuku uyu ndipo ndikufuna kutenga nawo gawo. Sikuti ndikupeleka nsembe ma ufulu anga ena aliwonse posayina fomu iyi. Siginicha yanga pansipa ikuwonetsa kuvomela kwanga.

Siginicha

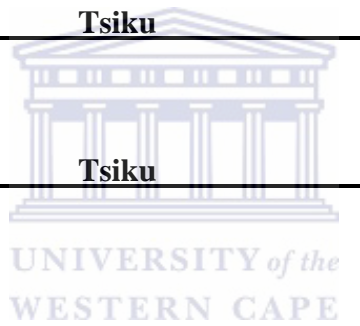
Wotengapo Gawo

Tsiku

Siginicha

Wocita Kafukufuku

Tsiku



Appendix E: Stories Used to Collect Data

Appendix E (i): Stories Used to Collect Data in Cicewa

TASK 1

1. Ona msana wa njila

Banja la a Matabwa lidaganiza zoptita kutawuni kukasaka nchito. Atafika kutawuni a Matabwa adasowa kolowera ndi banja lawo. Kutawuni nyumba ndi zolipila komanso cili conse ndi cogula pamene kumudzi sizili concho. Banja la a Matabwa linakhala moyo wovutika kwambili kutawuni. Kenako anaganiza kuti **awona msana wa njila**.

Mawu oti ‘**awone msana wa njila**’ akutanthawuza cani munkhani yomwe mwamvetselayi? Sankhani yankho limodzi mwa awa:

- a. Anaganiza zobwelela kumudzi
- b. Iwo anawona msana womwe njila inali nawo
- c. Iwo anavutika kwambili kutawuni

2. Mwana alirenji

Bambo Chulu ndi mlimi wolimbikira kwambiri. Amalima mbewu zosiyanasiyana monga chimanga, nyemba mtedza, soya ndi zina zotero. Iwo amawetanso ng’ombe, mbuzi nkhusa nkuku ndi nkunda. Pakhomo pa bambo Chulu ndi pa **mwana alirenji**.

Mawu oti ‘**mwana alirenji**’ akutanthawuza chani munkhani yomwe mwamvetserayi? Sankhani yankho limodzi mwa awa:

- a. Mwana akulira chani
- b. Posasowa kanthu
- c. Posangalasa

3. Taya madzi

Tadala anali ndi mnzake wapamtima dzina lake Chikondi. Tsiku lina Tadala anaganiza zokamuwona mnzakeyo kwawo. Iye asananyamuke anamwa thobwa lambiri kuti apeze mphamvu zoyendera. Iye ali munjira muthupi munavuta. Iye anaganiza zopempha malo pa nyumba yina kuti **ataye madzi**.

Mawu oti ‘**ataye madzi**’ akutanthawuza chani munkhani yomwe mwamvetserayi? Sankhani yankho limodzi mwa awa:

- a. Abudule madzi

- b. akodze
- c. amwe thobwa

4. Khala maso

Chifuniro ndi chidzukululu cha mayi Mkambeni. Ndi mtsikana wowoneka bwino kwambiri. Komanso amagwira bwino ntchito za pakhomo. Koma chogwetsa ulesi ndi choti Chifuniro amakonda kuba. Kotero akafika pa malo muyenera **kukhala maso**.

Mawu oti '**kukhala maso**' akutanthawuza chani munkhani yomwe mwamvetserayi? Sankhani yankho limodzi mwa awa:

- a. Kukhala wosamala kwambiri
- b. Kukhala wosagona
- c. Kugwira bwino ntchito

5. Uma mutu

Mwana wa atsibweni anayamba sukulu kalekale koma akadali mu sitadadi wani. Iwo ayesetsa kulemba a phunzitsi oti azimuphunzitsa kunyumba koma sizikuthandiza. Iye ndi **wowuma mutu**.

Mawu oti '**wowuma mutu**' akutanthawuza chani munkhani yomwe mwamvetserayi? Sankhani yankho limodzi mwa awa:

- a. Mutu wake unawuma
- b. Wopanda nzeru
- c. Amaphunzira kunyumba

6. Malo oduka mphepo

Mayi Ngozo amafuna mayi Nthala awathandize pa mavuto omwe akukumana nawo. Koma nkhani yake inali yachinsinsi. Kotero anapita pa **malo oduka mphepo**.

Mawu oti '**malo oduka mphepo**' akutanthawuza chani munkhani yomwe mwamvetserayi? Sankhani yankho limodzi mwa awa:

- a. Malo omwe ena sangamve zomwe zikuyankhulidwa.
- b. Malo omwe mphepo siyikudutsapo
- c. Malo omwe mayi Ngozo ndi mayi Nthala anakumana

7. Gona pa mphepo

Chiyembekezo anali mnyamata wakhalidwe loyipa kwambiri. Anthu ambiri samasangalatsidwa ndi khalidwe lake. Itafika nthawi yoti akwatire anavutika kupeza mbeta. Mpakana pano **akugona pa mphepo**.

Mawu oti ‘**akugona pa mphepo**’ akutanthawuza chani munkhani yomwe mwamvetserayi? Sankhani yankho limodzi mwa awa:

- a. Akugona pa malo ozizira
- b. Sanakwatirebe
- c. Adakali ndi khalidwe loyipa

8. Ika kampeni kumphasa

Chikondi amagwira ntchito yolandira ndi kusunga ndalama. Abwana ake amamukonda kwambiri. Ogwira ntchito ena amachita naye nsanje. Tsiku lina m’modzi wa ogwira ntchito anaba ndalama pa malo pomwe Chikondi amasunga. Abwana ake anazindikira kuti wina **anamuyikira kampeni kumphasa**.

Mawu oti ‘**anamuyikira kampeni kumphasa**’ akutanthawuza chani munkhani yomwe mwamvetserayi? Sankhani yankho limodzi mwa awa:

- a. Anamupangira chiwembu
- b. Anayika mpeni wawung’ono kungsi kwa mphasa
- c. Anamuchitira nsanje

9. Onera pakhosi

Tadala anali mwana wa a Mbonekera. Tsiku lina Tadala anamva mthupi. Atapita naye kuchipatala anamupatsa mankhwala a malungo. Tadala anamaliza mankhala onse omwe anapatsidwa ku chipatala koma sizinasinthe. Matenda a Tadala anapitirira mpakana anayamba **kuwonera pakhosi**.

Mawu oti ‘**kuwonera pakhosi**’ akutanthawuza chani munkhani yomwe mwamvetserayi? Sankhani yankho limodzi mwa awa:

- a. Tadala akafuna kuwona chinthu amawonera pakhosi
- b. Matenda a Tadala anafika povuta.
- c. Tadala amadwala malungo.

10. Tsala madzi amodzi

Galu wa Chikondi ali ndi chizolowezi chodula pa chingwe. Lero anadulanso ndikupita ku msewu. Galimoto lina lamugunda ndipo wavulala kwambiri. Moti **watsala madzi amodzi**.

Mawu oti '**watsala madzi amodzi**' akutanthawuza chani munkhani yomwe mwamvetserayi? Sankhani yankho limodzi mwa awa:

- a. Watsala pang'ono kufa
- b. Wavulala kwambiri
- c. Watsala ndi madzi amodzi okha.

11. Temetsa nkhwangwa pamwala

Anaphiri anatereka ndiwo pa moto. Akupita kotunga madzi anawuza ana awo kuti azisonkhezera ndiwozo. Iwo pobwera anapeza ndiwo zitadyedwa. Atafunsa ana awo palibe anavomera kuti wadya. Onse **anatemetsa nkhwangwa pa mwala**.

Mawu oti '**anatemetsa nkhwangwa pa mwala**' akutanthawuza chani munkhani yomwe mwamvetserayi? Sankhani yankho limodzi mwa awa:

- a. Anakanitsitsa
- b. Anatema mwala ndi nkhwangwa
- c. Anasonkheza ndiwo

12. Galu wakuda

Chaka chatha mvula inavuta kwambiri. Mbewu monga chimanga, fodya, mtedza ndi nyemba zidapserera. Anthu ambiri sanapate chakudya. Kunali **galu wakuda**.

Mawu oti '**galu wakuda**' akutanthawuza chani munkhani yomwe mwamvetserayi? Sankhani yankho limodzi mwa awa:

- a. Njala
- b. Galu wantundu wakuda
- c. Kuvuta kwa mvula

13. Lowa m’kanyumba komata

Marita amaphunzira ku sukulu yogonera konko ya Chisambi Sekondale. Akakhala ku sukulu amasintha amuna ngati zovala. Makolo ake atamva nkhani imeneyi anadandawula kwambiri. Pofuna kumuthandiza anapempha azimayi achikulire kuti amuyankhule. Ndipo azimayiwo anachita monga anapemphedwera. Marita **analowa m’kanyumba komata**.

Mawu oti ‘**analowa m’kanyumba komata**’ akutanthawuza chani munkhani yomwe mwamvetserayi? Sankhani yankho limodzi mwa awa:

- a. Analangizidwa
- b. Analowa munyumba yochita kumata
- c. Amapanga uhule

14. Tsina khutu

Gumulani anali mnyamata wolimbikira pa ulimi. Msuweni wake amachita naye nsanje. Iye anaganiza zoti amulande minda Gumulani. Koma adzakhali ake **adamutsina khutu**.

Mawu oti ‘**adamutsina khutu**’ akutanthawuza chani munkhani yomwe mwamvetserayi? Sankhani yankho limodzi mwa awa:

- a. Adatsina khutu la Gumulani
- b. Adamuchitira nsanje
- c. Adamuchenjedza

15. Gwiritsa fuwa la moto

Chaka chatha mwana wanga woyamba anandilonjedza kuti andigulira feteleza. Ndinasangalala ndi nkhani imeneyi. Ndinalima minda yanga yonse mwachangu. Mvula itagwa ndidadzala mbewu. Ndinamukumbutsa mwana wanga za feteleza. Iye ananditsimikidzira kuti agula. Koma mbewu zinakula feteleza osabwera. Mwana wanga **anandigwiritsa fuwa la moto**.

Mawu oti ‘**anandigwiritsa fuwa la moto**’ akutanthawuza chani munkhani yomwe mwamvetserayi? Sankhani yankho limodzi mwa awa:

- a. Anandiputsitsa
- b. Anandipangisa kugwira fuwa lotentha ndi moto
- c. Sanagule feteleza

16. Tsamira dzanja

Angozo anayamba kudwala ngati masewera. Matenda awo anakula tsiku ndi tsiku. Ana awo anawatengera kuchipatala cha kuboma. Koma izi sizinathandize konse. Anangonako tsiku limodzi. Tsiku lotsatiralo a Ngozo **anatsamira dzanja**.

Mawu oti '**anatsamira dzanja**' akutanthawuza chani munkhani yomwe mwamvetserayi? Sankhani yankho limodzi mwa awa:

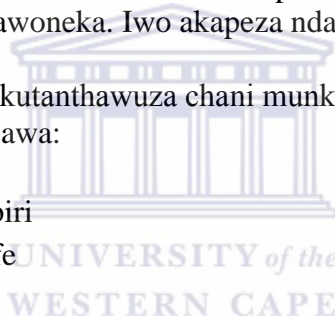
- a. Anagona chotsamira dzanja
- b. Anamwalira
- c. Anadwala kwambiri

17. Kupha phala

Atsibweni anga anayamba kumwa mowa ali achichepere. Ngakhale amapeza phindu lochuluka pa ulimi wawo silimawoneka. Iwo akapeza ndalama **amakapha phala**.

Mawu oti '**amakapha phala**' akutanthawuza chani munkhani yomwe mwamvetserayi? Sankhani yankho limodzi mwa awa:

- a. Amalima kwambiri
- b. Amanwa mowa kwambiri
- c. Amapanga phala kuti life



18. Dyera masuku pamutu

Chaka chatha ine ndi Kondwani tinapeza ganyu yowumba njerwa. Tinawumba njerwa mokhulupirika. Titamaliza kuwumba Kondwani anapita yekha kukatenga malipiro. Chokhumudwitsa ndichoti Kondwani anadya yekha ndalama zonse. Kondwani **anandidyera masuku pa mutu**.

Mawu oti '**anandidyera masuku pa mutu**' akutanthawuza chani munkhani yomwe mwamvetserayi? Sankhani yankho limodzi mwa awa:

- a. Anandigwiritsa ntchito yopanda malipiro
- b. Anadya masuku ali pa mutu panga
- c. Analandira ndalama

19. Pala moto kudambwe

Kusukulu kwathu kuli zipatso zambiri koma sitiloledwa kuthyola. Tsiku lina ndinakanika kupilira. Ndinathyola lalanje limodzi. Ndipo **ndinapala moto kudambwe**.

Mawu oti '**ndinapala moto kudambwe**' akutanthawuza chani munkhani yomwe mwamvetserayi? Sankhani yankho limodzi mwa awa:

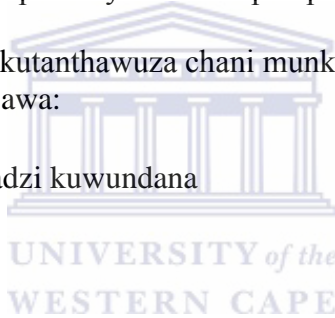
- a. Ndinaziputira mavuto
- b. Ndinapala moto wa kudambwe
- c. Ndinathyola lalanje

20. Kadaunda madzi

Mudzi wa a Chilipaine uli ndi alimi olimbikira. Alimi ambiri m'mudziwu anasamalira bwino mbewu zawo chaka chino. Izi zapangitsa kuti alimi ambiri akhale ndi chimanga chochuluka. Kotero m'mudziwu palibe yemwe akupemphetsa **kadaunda madzi**.

Mawu oti '**kadaunda madzi**' akutanthawuza chani munkhani yomwe mwamvetserayi? Sankhani yankho limodzi mwa awa:

- a. Chimanga chambiri
- b. Chinthu chopangitsa madzi kuwundana
- c. nsima



Appendix F: A List of Sentences Containing Idioms Used to Collect Data

IDIOM INTERPRETATION IN SENTENCES

TASK 2

Perekani matanthauzo a mawu omwe ali ndi mzere kungsi kwawo

1. Tabwera lija ndikale **tiwone nsana wanjira** tsopano.

2. Banja la a Moyo ndi **lamwana alirenji**.

3. Usamwe tiyi wambiri ungavutike ndi **kutaya madzi** munjira.

4. Munthu yemwe wabwerayu sitikumudziwa choncho muyenera **kukhala maso**.

5. Mwana wanu ndi **wowuma mutu** nchifukwa chake amalephera kusukulu.

6. Gumede **akugona pa mphepo** chifukwa akazi amangomukana.

7. Ntchito yanga yatha chifukwa winawake **anandiyikira kampeni kumphasa**.

8. Tikambirane nkhanayi pa **malo oduka mphepo**.

9. Mwana wa Angozo akudwala akuchita **kuwonera pakhosi**.

10. Nkhuku yanga **yatsala madzi amodzi** ili ndi chitopa.

11. Amfumu **atemetsa nkhwangwa pamwala** kuti maliro amenewa sayikidwa m'mudzi muno.

12. Chaka chino **galu wakuda** wavuta chifukwa mvula inavuta.

13. Apongozi anga **anditsina khutu** kuti Chikondi ndiwakuba.

14. Atsibweni anandilonjeza fetereza koma **andigwiritsa fuwa lamoto**.

15. Agogo Chatha **atsamira dzanja** dzulo.

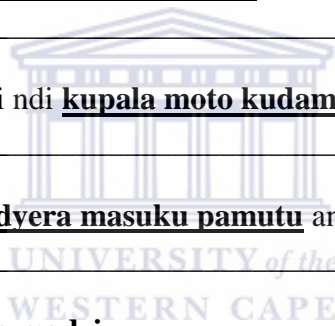
16. Apongozi anga sangatukuke chifukwa amakonda **kupha phala**.

17. Aphunzitsi **analowa m'kanyumba komata** ndi Tadala kusukulu.

18. Zomwe mukuchita inuzi ndi **kupala moto kudambwe**.

19. Chikondi amakonda **kudvera masuku pamutu** anzake.

20. Ife tadya kale **kadaunda madzi**.



Appendix G: A List of Idioms Used to Collect Data

IDIOM INTERPRETATION OUT OF CONTEXT

TASK 3

Perekani matanthauzo a mawu ali minsiwa:

1. Ona nsana wanjira.

2. Mwana alirenji

3. Taya madzi

4. Khala maso

5. Uma mutu

6. Malo oduka mphepo

7. Gona pa mphepo

8. Ika kampeni kumphasa

9. Onera pakhosi

10. Tsala madzi amodzi

11. Temetsa nkhwangwa pamwala

12. Galu wakuda



13. Tsina khutu

14. Gwiritsa fuwa la moto

15. Tsamira dzanja

16. Kupha phala

17. Kadaunda madzi

18. Lowa m'kanyumba komata

19. Pala moto kudabwe

20. Dyera masuku pamutu



Appendix H: A List of Sentences Containing Incomplete Idioms Used to Collect Data

SENTENCE COMPLETION

TASK 4

Malizani ziganizo zili munsidzi polemba mawu oyenera pa mpata womwe waperekedwa.

1. Alendo atatha kudy a chakudya anawona nsana _____.
2. Munthu wolimbikira ntchito zakumunda pakhomo pake pamakhala pa mwana _____.
3. Chikondi anataya _____ mkalasi chifukwa aphunzitsi anamuletsa kutuluka.
4. Mwana wanu amakhala _____ akamagulitsa malonda.
5. Ine ndinalephera sukulu chifukwa ndine wowuma _____.
6. Ine ndatopa kugona _____ naganiza zokwatira tsopano.
7. Sibwino kuyikirana kampeni _____ pa malo a ntchito.
8. Ife tinakumana pamalo _____ mphepo kuti tigawane ndalama.
9. Agogo akudwala kotero akuchita kuwonera _____.
10. Galu wanga wagundidwa moti watsala _____ amodzi.
11. Angozo atemetsa _____ pamwala kuti Marita sakumufunanso.
12. Chaka chino mvula yavuta kwambiri kotero kuli galu _____.
13. Mukawona mnzanu akulakwitsa ndibwino kumutsina _____.
14. Mwana wanga wandigwiritsa _____ la moto.
15. Apongozi anga anatsamira _____ ali ndi zaka makumi asanu.

16. Ine sindifuna mamuna wokonda _____ phala.
17. Chikondi analowa _____ komata dzulo.
18. Mwana wanu wapala _____ kudambwe.
19. Iye amakonda kudyera _____ pamutu amnzake.
20. Ife lero sitidya _____ madzi chifukwa kwathu kulibe ufa.



Appendix I: A List of Sentences Containing Modified Idioms

IDIOM INTERPRETATION IN RELATION TO SYNTACTIC MODIFICATION

TASK 5

Perekani matanthauzo a mawu omwe ali ndi mzere kungsi kwawo

1. Chikondi amatayataya madzi.

2. Iye amalowalowa mkanyumba komata.

3. Tadala amandiyikirayikira kampeni kumphasa.

4. Mwana uyu akutaya pafupipafupi madzi.

5. Ine sindifuna kupalapala moto kudambwe.

6. Sibwino kudyeradyera masuku pamutu.

